

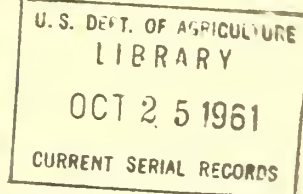
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

une
2F

Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1961

Volume 83

CONTENTS

#16

Page

COTTON

India Announces Cotton Export Quota	11
U.S. Cotton Exports at New Peak for August	12
Mexico Transships More Cotton	12

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Argentina Exporting More Cheese, Less Butter	4
--	---

FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS

Canadian Oilseed Crops Larger Than Expected	10
Indonesia's Copra, Palm Kernel Exports Decline in June.	11
U.S. Exports of Soybeans, Edible Oils, Oilcakes Down.	15
Suez Canal Soybean Shipments Down Sharply; Other Oilseeds Vary	17
Greece Sets Olive Oil Collection Prices	18

FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Lower Burma Suffers From Serious Floods	6
Drought May Cut Crops in Sao Paulo, Brazil	14
Japan Seeks Greater Trade With South Africa	17

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

France Permits Imports of U.S. Dried Figs	13
Indian Walnut Crop Above Average	14
Italian Wine Production Slumps; Exports Up	15

(Continued on following page)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS

U.S. Rye Exports Rise in 1960-61	9
U.S. 1960-61 Dry Bean and Pea Exports Valued at \$30 Million.	13
Denmark Bans Feed Grain Imports	19

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

South Africa To Ship Chilled Beef to U.K.	5
New Zealand Meat Shipments to U.S.	5
U.S. Faces Extreme Competition in Rhodesian Tallow Market.	5
U.S. Exports of Some Livestock Products Decline in August.	6
U.K. Is Now Second Largest Market for U.S. Variety Meats	8
Australian Beef on Way to U.S.	9

TOBACCO

Malagasy Republic Using More Tobacco	3
Blue Mold Hurts Italian Tobacco Crop	3
Dutch Tobacco Imports Up Sharply in 1961	3

ooOoo

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., Room 5555.
Phone DUDley 8-2445.

Foreign Agriculture magazine, October 1961.

The Barter Export Program: A Report from the Trade to the Secretary of
Agriculture. 15 pp.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC USING MORE TOBACCO

Smokers in the Malagasy Republic consumed about 3.9 million pounds of tobacco products in 1960--15 percent more than the 3.4 million pounds in 1955. In 1960, cigarettes accounted for about 1.3 million pounds, cigars and smoking tobacco .4 million pounds, and chewing tobacco, 2.2 million pounds.

Malagasy cigarettes contain primarily Maryland type leaf (locally grown) and a little flue-cured tobacco. The Malagasy Republic exported about 200,000 pounds of cigarettes and a smaller quantity of smoking tobacco to nearby islands in 1960. Small amounts of U.S. flue-cured tobacco are imported for blending.

BLUE MOLD HURTS ITALIAN TOBACCO CROP

Blue mold damage has reduced the 1961 Italian tobacco crop to less than 60 million pounds, compared with more than 150 million pounds in 1960.

First noticed in southern Italy in April, the disease quickly spread throughout all growing areas. The effects of the blue mold attacks were particularly severe on the burley, flue-cured, and Maryland types, and less severe on oriental and fire-cured.

The burley crop is now expected to total around 5 million pounds, compared with 35 million last year. Flue-cured production will be less than half the 1960 outturn of 24 million pounds, with the fire-cured harvest about half as large as last year's 19 million pounds.

It is still too early to foresee the effects on plantings next year, but acreages probably will not be as large as normal. In the meantime, the Italian Monopoly will have to import more of tobacco than usual from abroad.

DUTCH TOBACCO IMPORTS UP SHARPLY IN 1961

Gross imports (direct imports plus withdrawals from bond) of tobacco into the Netherlands totaled 53.8 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1961--45 percent more than in January-June 1960.

Imports from the United States, at 16.1 million pounds, were up 42 percent from January-June 1960. Purchases from Indonesia, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Brazil all showed big gains.

Larger imports this year from major sources of supply indicate interest of Dutch tobacco manufacturers in making purchases prior to the expected changeover from a low, specific duty to an ad valorem basis, under the Common Market tariff.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Netherlands, gross imports by country of origin, January-June 1959-61

Country of origin	January-June		
	1959	1960	1961
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	10,816	11,290	16,067
Indonesia 1/.....	5,071	3,885	9,449
Rhodesias-Nyasaland....	5,560	5,500	7,870
Brazil.....	4,319	4,105	6,314
Italy.....	1,808	1,508	1,506
India.....	1,993	1,437	1,475
Cuba.....	1,407	575	474
Greece.....	430	500	472
Philippines.....	75	273	381
Turkey.....	765	187	212
Canada.....	238	161	68
Others.....	4,441	7,632	9,535
Total.....	36,923	37,053	53,823

1/ Includes tobacco shipped via West Germany.

Maandstatistiek van de in-, uit- en Doorvoer per Goederensoort.

ARGENTINA EXPORTING MORE
CHEESE, LESS BUTTER

Argentina's exports of 5 million pounds of cheese in the first 6 months of 1961 were up 34 percent over comparable 1960.

Shipments to the United States in this period--2.2 million pounds--almost equaled shipments of 2.6 million pounds for the entire year 1960.

Exports to Venezuela, the other major market for Argentine cheese, rose to 2.2 million pounds from 1.6 million pounds in January-June 1960.

Butter exports in the first half of 1961 totaled 24 million pounds, compared with 30 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1960. Almost 80 percent of total exports went to the United Kingdom, the remainder largely to Peru, Chile, Morocco, and Italy.

SOUTH AFRICA TO SHIP CHILLED BEEF TO U.K.

Beef producers in the Republic of South Africa have obtained permission to ship high-quality chilled beef carcasses to the United Kingdom.

The producers plan to ship 40 carcasses a week to the London market. Farmers will be asked to supply high-quality beef on a weekly consignment basis. The ideal carcass will weigh approximately 600 pounds.

The South African Meat Board has approved the plan and will subsidize export and marketing costs. This will guarantee South African farmers a price equal to the prevailing floor prices in South Africa. The Meat Board thinks this plan will cost less than the practice of buying carcasses on the local market and disposing of them at a loss to maintain prices at support levels.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS TO U.S.

Five ships are scheduled to leave New Zealand in October with 11,984,000 pounds of meat for the United States--8,736,000 for the east coast and 3,248,000 for the west coast.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			<u>1,000 lb.</u>
Monterey.....	October 16	West coast	336
Devon.....	do. 18	do.	2,688
Canberra.....	do. 19	do.	224
City of Auckland.....	do. 25	East coast	896
Port Jackson.....	do. 26	do.	7,840

U.S. FACES EXTREME COMPETITION IN RHODESIAN TALLOW MARKET

Australia and New Zealand have almost pushed the United States out of the tallow market in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The United States has exported some tallow to the Federation in each recent year but shipped only 2.2 million pounds in 1960. Total Federation imports amounted to over 40 million pounds.

Commonwealth countries enjoy a 5-percent tariff advantage over the United States, and their prices have been lower. Most traders prefer to contract under the rules of the London Oil Traders' Association while U.S. exporters apparently insist on the rules of the New York Produce Exchange. This difficulty should be worked out as importers appreciate the high quality of U.S. tallow and U.S. export prices are the lowest since June 1960.

LOWER BURMA SUFFERS FROM SERIOUS FLOODS

Burma's seasonal floods, which annually destroy some low-lying rice, have proved a major calamity this year. Many people have been made homeless, and about 9,000 head of cattle have perished.

Major damage has been in the rice-growing areas around Pegu, Moulmein, and Pa-an, where rice seedlings replanted after July floods can normally stand about 5 days under water; they have been completely submerged for several weeks. The only hope for a crop lies in rapid replanting with beans and pulses when the water recedes.

Ample supplies of rice in nearby areas may help to feed displaced families. Aside from emergency relief, flood victims will need seed, work animals, and equipment for replanting damaged areas.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOME LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS DECLINE IN AUGUST

August exports of U.S. lard, edible tallow, beef and veal, lamb and mutton, processed meats, calfskins and sheep and lambskins were considerably smaller than in August 1960.

Inedible tallow and grease shipments were 21 percent larger. The U.S.S.R. took only 8 million pounds which about completed their purchases of approximately 200 million pounds. Larger shipments to Japan and Western Europe accounted for the remainder of the increase. Exports of edible tallow and greases were 20 percent below August 1960.

Lard exports in August were 57 percent less than for the same month last year. Shipments to the United Kingdom continued to lag and those to Cuba virtually stopped. Exports to Canada and Mexico were larger, but were not enough to overcome the loss in other markets. U.S. lard prices rose moderately.

Red meat exports were 5 percent higher in August than for the same month of 1960. Pork shipments accounted for all of the increase and were 20 percent larger. Shipments of beef and veal, lamb and mutton and other red meats ranged from 9 to 71 percent less.

Shipments of variety meats were 2 percent higher in August than in August 1960. Exports in August of sausage casings, both hog and other natural, were moderately above a year earlier.

Exports of mohair amounted to 1,075,000 pounds in August and were more than 5 times the 194,000 pounds shipped in August 1960.

Cattle hide and kip skin exports were considerably higher in August than in the respective month of 1960. However, shipments of calfskins and sheep and lambskins dropped.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items, August 1960 and 1961
and January-August 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	August			January-August		
	1960	1961	Percent change	1960	1961	Percent change
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Lard.....	51,186	22,110	-57	437,394	284,413	-35
Inedible tallow and greases 1/.....	124,421	150,654	+21	1,177,772	1,214,527	+3
Edible tallow and greases 2/.....	1,048	837	-20	14,041	7,982	-43
Meat:						
Beef and veal.....	2,596	2,370	-9	18,062	20,025	+11
Pork.....	4,279	5,143	+20	42,087	44,901	+7
Lamb and mutton.....	154	115	-25	936	1,203	+29
Sausage:						
Except canned.....	153	111	-27	1,646	1,720	+4
Canned.....	70	49	-30	712	735	+3
Baby food, canned.....	199	58	-71	1,615	808	-50
Other canned meats.....	118	95	-19	1,176	732	-38
Total red meat.....	7,569	7,941	+5	66,234	70,124	+6
Variety meats.....	10,726	10,967	+2	74,892	80,648	+8
Sausage casings:						
Hog.....	908	936	+3	6,027	7,057	+17
Other natural.....	586	658	+12	3,851	3,764	-2
Mohair.....	194	1,075	+454	8,397	9,787	+17
Hides and skins:						
Cattle.....	586	629	+7	4,115	5,140	+25
Calf.....	121	117	-3	1,054	1,506	+43
Kip.....	37	52	+41	250	364	+46
Sheep and lamb.....	242	169	-30	1,350	1,611	+19

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

U.K. IS NOW SECOND LARGEST MARKET FOR U.S. VARIETY MEATS

The United Kingdom has become the second largest market for U.S. variety meats since British import restrictions were eased last year. (West Germany is the largest.)

The United States supplied 18 percent of U.K. imports of variety meats in January-July 1961, compared with 14 percent a year earlier and 4 percent in 1959.

British imports of variety meats continued to rise. The 7-month total was, 109 million pounds, compared with 106 million a year earlier and 96 million in 1959. Imports from the United States rose from 4.1 million pounds in the first 7 months of 1959 to 14.4 million in the same period of 1960, and 19.2 million in the first 7 months this year.

This year the United States was Britain's second largest supplier of beef variety meats and the third largest supplier of lamb items. Imports of pork variety meats from the United States are small, as frozen products are embargoed.

VARIETY MEATS: United Kingdom imports, January-July 1959-61

Commodity and country	January-July			Commodity and country	January-July		
	1959	1960	1961		1959	1960	1961
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>				<u>1,000 pounds</u>		
Beef:				Mutton & lamb:			
United States..	4,081	11,265	15,147	United States:	---	2,831	3,815
Australia.....	15,581	8,920	6,301	Australia.....	5,242	6,940	5,295
New Zealand....	2,083	2,513	2,800	New Zealand..	18,361	19,900	22,734
Canada.....	87	1,068	1,604	Argentina....	2,041	1,671	1,718
Ireland.....	1,897	2,645	3,017	Other.....	1,032	1,586	1,548
Argentina.....	19,217	14,226	18,420	Total.....	26,676	32,928	35,110
Brazil.....	2,358	1,891	1,225				
Denmark.....	1,503	1,322	939	Pork:			
Uruguay.....	1,317	1,422	900	United States:	---	166	74
Other.....	2,303	2,030	2,110	Australia.....	533	497	448
Total.....	50,427	47,302	52,463	Canada.....	---	4,180	1,917
				New Zealand..	916	889	676
Veal:				Ireland.....	2,314	2,260	3,575
United States..	16	92	175	Denmark.....	9,117	10,510	9,108
Australia.....	1,066	921	755	Netherlands..	2,401	3,024	1,788
New Zealand....	394	520	414	Yugoslavia...	9	291	963
Other.....	892	742	414	Other.....	1,367	1,643	836
				Total.....	16,657	23,460	19,385
Total.....	2,368	2,275	1,758	Grand total:	96,128	105,965	108,716

AUSTRALIAN BEEF ON WAY TO U.S.

The Arcadia left Australia September 24 with 152,320 pounds of frozen beef for the United States--98,560 pounds for Los Angeles and 53,760 for San Francisco.

The cities given indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

U.S. RYE EXPORTS

RISE IN 1960-61

U.S. exports of rye from July 1960 through June 1961 totaled 7.7 million bushels, up 47 percent from the 5.3 million exported a year earlier.

About 31 percent of the total (2.4 million bushels) went to Japan, compared with none the previous year. Norway was the next largest market, taking 2 million bushels, compared with .4 million. Exports to the Netherlands were only 1.6 million bushels, compared with 3.6 million.

The record year for U.S. exports of rye was 1924-25, when 50 million bushels were exported. The nearest approach to that record in postwar years was in 1956-57 with 10.7 million bushels moving abroad.

RYE: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-June 1956-57
through 1960-61

Country of destination	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada.....	1	3	239	--	1
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,645	445	443	377	--
Denmark.....	1,888	393	102	--	43
Germany, West.....	2,983	1,084	505	748	360
Netherlands.....	3,975	1,148	2,010	3,617	1,635
Norway.....	--	--	247	435	2,000
Poland.....	--	--	4,776	--	--
Sweden.....	125	88	40	62	279
Switzerland.....	84	282	100	--	--
Israel.....	--	83	--	--	999
Japan.....	--	--	3	--	2,406
Others.....	3	8	--	27	--
Total.....	10,704	3,534	8,465	5,266	7,723

CANADIAN OILSEED CROPS
LARGER THAN EXPECTED

Canada's 1961 oilseed crops will be larger than estimated earlier.

The estimate of rapeseed production has been revised sharply upward from August estimates, and now the crop is expected to be the second largest on record--only 4 percent smaller than the 1960 record and over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1951-60 average. Acreage planted to this crop was 2 percent less than a year earlier and average yields are also 2 percent less than last year.

**OILSEEDS: Canada, acreage, yield per acre, and production,
average 1950-54, annual 1960 and 1961**

Year	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Sunflower seed	Mustard seed
			<u>Acreage</u>		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
Average:					
1950-54.....	997	19	188	15	45
1960.....	2,577	763	256	26	156
1961.....	2,363	745	272	25	142
			<u>Yield per acre</u>		
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Average:					
1950-54.....	9.4	742	22.4	578	459
1960.....	8.9	729	22.1	863	479
1961 <u>1/</u>	6.3	718	27.0	800	346
			<u>Production</u>		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Average:					
1950-54.....	9,369	15,644	4,131	7,237	20,089
1960.....	23,020	556,000	5,675	22,000	74,715
1961 <u>1/</u>	14,990	535,000	7,350	20,000	49,200

1/ As indicated on the basis of conditions on or about September 15.

Estimated flaxseed production, also revised upward, is one-third less than last year's outturn and one-sixth less than the 1951-60 average. Acreage decreased 8 percent and average yields decreased 29 percent from a year earlier.

The record crop of soybeans being harvested is almost one-third larger than the 1960 outturn. Acreage increased only 6 percent but yields averaged a near-record 27 bushels per acre.

Sunflower seed production is down almost 10 percent from last year because of slightly smaller acreage and somewhat smaller yields. Mustard seed production is one-third below 1960. The decline is due to a 9-percent cut in acreage and a 28-percent decline in average yields.

INDONESIA'S COPRA, PALM KERNEL EXPORTS DECLINE IN JUNE

Indonesia's registered copra exports in June, at 14,505 long tons, were about 30 percent below those of May (20,380) but were more than double those of June 1960 (6,067). Shipments were as follows: United States--7,086 tons; Singapore--4,875, and Penang--2,544.

January-June cumulative shipments of copra totaled 91,759 tons, an increase of nearly one-third from the comparable period of 1960 (69,896).

Palm oil shipments in June, at 12,540 short tons, were up 6 percent from May (11,779) and 55 percent from June 1960 (8,081). Cumulative January-June exports of 81,156 tons were nearly 60 percent above those of the first 6 months of 1960 (51,272).

Palm kernel exports in June totaled 3,073 short tons. This was about 15 percent below May shipments (3,577) but nearly double those of June 1960 (1,590). Cumulative shipments in the first half of the year were 14,709 tons, a decrease of 8 percent from the January-June 1961 exports (16,009).

INDIA ANNOUNCES COTTON EXPORT QUOTA

On September 23, India announced an export quota totaling 125,000 bales of 400 pounds gross (about 100,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) of Bengal Desi cotton for shipment through March 1962.

Except for 6,250 bales reserved for cooperatives in producing areas, the cotton will be allotted to shippers who have exported cotton within 5 years. Export licenses will be issued on a first-come-first-served basis, with not more than 5 percent of the total going to any exporter.

This is the first export quota announcement of the current Indian cotton season (September-August). Additional announcements will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets as available.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS AT NEW PEAK FOR AUGUST

Exports of all types of U.S. cotton totaled 645,000 running bales in August, compared with 306,000 bales in the preceding month, and 113,000 in August 1960.

Shipments in August, the first month of the current season, were the largest on record for the month; the previous high was 531,000 running bales in August 1933.

The new record is due largely to deferred shipments under the new season's initial export payment rate of 8-1/2 cents per pound of cotton that was sold prior to August 1 when the payment rate was 6 cents per pound. Total exports during the 1961-62 season are estimated at about 5-3/4 million bales.

Comparable figures in 500-pound gross weight bales, and destinations, of the August 1961 exports will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when available.

MEXICO TRANSSHIPS MORE COTTON

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports rose to 607,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1960-61 season. This volume was 4 percent above the 583,000 bales transshipped in the corresponding months of the preceding season.

Shipments in June were 22,000 bales, compared with 29,000 bales in the previous month, and 5,000 in June 1960.

Quantities shipped to major destinations from August 1960 through June 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 112,000 bales (99,000); Japan 110,000 (110,000); France 86,000 (73,000); Italy 59,000 (44,000); Spain 55,000 (18,000); United Kingdom 31,000 (53,000); Switzerland 24,000 (25,000); Netherlands 21,000 (37,000); Portugal 19,000 (320); Belgium 19,000 (24,000); and Australia 15,000 (16,000).

U.S. ports through which most Mexican transshipments moved during the period under review were: Brownsville 516,000 bales; San Diego 71,000; Galveston 6,000; Los Angeles 5,000; Houston 5,000; and Corpus Christi 2,000.

CORRECTION

Statistics for "U.S. BEAN AND PEA EXPORTS VALUED AT \$44 MILLION. . ." (Foreign Crops and Markets, October 2) were for the year ending June 1960, not 1961.

U.S. 1960-61 DRY BEAN AND PEA EXPORTS
VALUED AT \$30 MILLION

U.S. dry bean and pea exports for July-June 1960-61 were valued at \$30 million--25 percent below the \$44 million worth exported the previous year. The quantity exported during this period was 4 million 100-lb. bags--down 33 percent from the 6 million bags shipped in 1959-60.

Dry bean exports of all types (including those for seed and for relief or charity) were 2.3 million bags, valued at \$18.6 million--an average f.a.s. port value of \$7.90 per cwt.

BEANS AND PEAS, DRY: U.S. exports by type, 1960-61

Type	Quantity	Value <u>1/</u>	Value per cwt. <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000</u> <u>100-lb. bags</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>100-lb. bags</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>
Beans, dry:			
Pea or navy.....	935.6	6,541.3	6.99
Great Northern.....	93.7	737.2	7.87
Other white.....	65.2	641.9	9.84
Red kidney.....	121.5	1,143.5	9.41
Pinto.....	636.9	5,030.8	7.89
Small reds.....	160.1	1,186.2	7.41
Other colored.....	242.8	2,225.7	9.17
Seed (all types).....	77.3	1,009.4	13.06
Relief or charity.....	12.9	485.7	3.77
Total.....	2,346.0	18,564.7	7.90
Peas, dry:			
Dry, ripe, green.....	794.7	4,335.8	5.46
Dry, ripe, other <u>2/</u>	830.4	6,002.5	7.22
Seed.....	149.4	1,464.6	9.80
Total.....	1,774.5	11,803.0	6.65

1/ Value at seaport. 2/ Including lentils.

FRANCE PERMITS IMPORTS OF
U.S. DRIED FIGS

On September 28, the French Government announced the opening of an import quota for dried figs, loose, in packs of 22.05 pounds net, or more, from OEEC (Common Market) countries, the United States, and Canada.

The quota is for an unspecified tonnage and will be divided in two equal parts--before and after approximately November 15.

DROUGHT MAY CUT CROPS IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

Drought in most areas of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is dimming prospects for many crops.

The situation is not yet critical, but plantings of major crops are being affected. There could be a shift from peanuts to cotton, and if the drought continues both peanut and cotton acreages may be shifted to corn.

The drought's affect on pastures has already led to the slaughter of many animals that would not otherwise have been slaughtered before 1962 or 1963.

Agricultural production remains high compared with recent years, but a shift in crops could substantially reduce Sao Paulo's 1962 agricultural income, despite the current rising trend in prices.

INDIAN WALNUT CROP ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1961 walnut crop is tentatively estimated at 11,500 short tons, unshelled, compared with the 5-year average (1954-58) of 10,800 tons. Forecasts of the Indian walnut crop are based entirely on unofficial estimates, and are subject to considerable reservation.

The 1960 Indian crop is now estimated at 15,500 tons--an upward revision of nearly 50 percent from the previous estimate. Export data now available for 1960-61 indicate that 14,700 tons, unshelled equivalent, were exported. This was considerably more than earlier expectations.

The 1959-crop estimate has also been revised upward, from 8,500 to 9,000 tons. Exports in 1959-60 totaled 7,700 tons, unshelled equivalent.

The Indian trade expects 1961-62 exports to amount to 11,000 tons, unshelled equivalent.

Opening prices this season were below those of a year ago, but higher than opening 1959 prices. Opening quotations reported by New Delhi exporters, in terms of cents per pound, c. & f. New York, were as follows:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Light halves.....	52	60	55
Light pieces.....	50	55	51
Light brown halves.....	47	51	49
Amber halves.....	38	42	40
Amber pieces.....	36	39	37
Brown halves.....	30	34	33
Brown pieces.....	28	31	30

The New Delhi trade claims that their new-crop export business to the United States has been at a standstill, pending finalization of proposed requirements that will govern walnut imports into the United States, pursuant to Section 8e of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937 as amended August 18, 1961.

ITALIAN WINE PRODUCTION SLUMPS: EXPORTS UP

Italy's wine production for the 1961-62 season is now expected to be between 1,320 and 1,375 million gallons, according to estimates by the central agricultural cooperative, Federconsorzi.

Earlier estimates ranged from 1,532 to 1,585 million gallons, but excessively dry weather has reduced them. Production was 1,453 million gallons in 1960-61; 1,743.6 million in 1959-60; and 1,796.4 million in 1958-59.

The market outlook is brighter, however, as stocks of common wine have been reduced to reasonable levels and exports have been higher thus far in 1961 than in 1960. The Federconsorzi is again operating voluntary pools for wine grapes and grape must, with the aim of stabilizing prices at harvest time.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, OILCAKES DECLINE

U.S. exports of soybeans in the first 11 months of the marketing year October 1960-September 1961 declined moderately from the record volume shipped in the comparable period of last year.

Exports of edible oils (soybean and cottonseed oils) and exports of oilcake and meal dropped sharply from the large shipments a year earlier.

Soybean exports in August, continuing the downward movement of the 2 previous months, were 7 million bushels, the smallest in any month this year. The October-August cumulative export total, at 126.5 million bushels, was 5 percent less than the record volume of the corresponding months of 1959-60.

Soybean exports to Japan were almost at the record 1959-60 level, to West Germany a million bushels above last year, but to the Netherlands almost 7 million bushels less than a year ago. Shipments to Canada were almost 4 million bushels greater than in 1959-60, but some of the beans reportedly destined for Canada were placed in storage or were in transit along the St. Lawrence Seaway, actually destined for Western Europe.

Exports of edible oils through August, at 1 billion pounds, were one-fourth less than the record high of 1959-60. About 46 percent of the total moved out under Title I of Public Law 480, and the remainder was sold for dollars.

(Continued on page 16)

August exports of cottonseed oil were up considerably from the low volume of July but were still well below average. October-August exports, at 342 million pounds, were almost one-third less than in the first 11 months of 1960. Shipments to West Germany, by far the major market, were down one-fourth from the heavy movement last year. Exports to the Netherlands, Pakistan, and Morocco also were down sharply, but shipments to Canada showed practically no change.

Soybean oil exports also picked up in August from the previous month, but the October-August total (668 million pounds) was one-fourth less than last year. Over 40 percent of the total soybean oil went to Spain, of which over one-half was sold for dollars. However, total exports to Spain were one-fifth less than in the first 11 months a year earlier. Exports also dropped sharply to other important markets, including Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Egypt, Morocco, Turkey, and Pakistan. However, a sizable quantity went to Greece, in contrast to none the previous 2 years.

August exports of oilcakes and meals, virtually all soybean meal, totaled 42,000 tons, of which the largest quantities went to Canada and Spain. Shipments of all cakes and meals during October-August were one-fifth less than in the comparable months of 1959-60.

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS: U.S. exports, year beginning October 1, 1958 and 1959; October-August 1959 and 1960

Item	Unit	1958-59	1959-60 1/	October-August	
				1959-60 1/	1960-61 1/
Soybeans.....	Million bushels	110.1	141.4	133.2	126.5
Oil equivalent.....	Million pounds	1,208.6	1,552.4	1,462.7	1,389.0
Meal equivalent.....	1,000 short tons	2,608.7	3,287.1	3,097.3	2,972.9
Edible oils:					
Soybean.....	Million pounds	930.4	952.8	922.4	668.2
Cottonseed.....	do.	404.2	503.3	488.5	342.0
Total.....	do.	1,334.6	1,456.1	1,410.9	1,010.2
Cakes and meals.....					
Soybeans.....	1,000 short tons	512.2	648.7	600.9	558.7
Cottonseed.....	do.	27.3	140.2	130.9	43.9
Linseed.....	do.	31.2	62.6	54.4	28.7
Total 2/.....		581.0	866.9	799.2	635.3

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Bureau of the Census.

JAPAN SEEKS GREATER TRADE WITH SO. AFRICA

Japan has stepped up its efforts to increase trade with the Republic of South Africa. It is striving to sell industrial products to South Africa and import agricultural products from that country.

In the second week of September, Japan imported over 23,000 metric tons of corn from South Africa. Total South African exports to Japan for the first 6 months of 1961 amounted to \$37.5 million, or nearly 50 percent above the corresponding period of 1960. Trade between Japan and South Africa has increased 5-fold in the last 5 years.

SUEZ CANAL SOYBEAN SHIPMENTS DOWN SHARPLY: OTHER OILSEEDS VARY

Shipments of soybeans from Mainland China through the Suez Canal from October 1960 through August 1961 totaled 295,000 short tons (9.8 million bushels). This was less than one-third the quantity that went through the Canal in the comparable period a year earlier.

The volume of other oilseeds going through the Canal--from all destinations--was 6 percent larger than last year. Copra shipments increased one-fourth and cottonseed one-tenth. Partially offsetting these increases, however, were the 6-percent decline in peanuts, the 50-percent decline in flaxseed, and the 30-percent decline in "other" oilseeds.

OILSEEDS: Suez Canal, northbound shipments by kind, monthly April-August 1960 and 1961 and total October-August 1959-60 and 1960-61

Item	April		May		June		July		August		October- August	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1959- 1960	1960- 1961
	1,000 short tons											
Soybeans 1/	136.7	13.2	86.0	5.5	36.3	17.7	35.3	5.5	24.2	44.1	996.5	295.4
Copra.....	55.1	95.9	29.8	38.6	28.6	49.6	49.6	41.9	38.6	54.0	562.2	717.6
Peanuts.....	12.1	18.7	20.9	6.6	12.1	17.6	4.4	7.7	7.7	4.4	137.8	130.1
Cottonseed..	11.0	16.5	16.5	15.4	14.3	15.4	13.2	4.4	14.3	14.4	104.7	116.9
Flaxseed 1/	4.4	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	34.1	16.5
Others.....	27.6	16.6	25.4	26.5	20.0	5.5	16.6	11.1	24.3	9.9	269.0	191.8
Total.....	246.9	163.1	180.8	93.7	112.4	106.9	120.2	72.8	110.2	127.9	2,104.3	1,468.3

1/ To convert to bushels, use 33.3 bushels per ton.

2/ To convert to bushels, use 35.7 bushels per ton.

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

GREECE SETS OLIVE OIL COLLECTION PRICES

The Government of Greece announced September 19, 1961, collection prices for olive oil during the 1961-62 marketing year.

The price set for 5-percent acidity oil is 16.50 drachmas per kilogram (24.9 U.S. cents per pound)--the same as in 1960-61. This price will be adjusted according to the acidity grade of delivered oil.

In 1960-61, no more than 500 metric tons were collected, because production was so small (about 70,000 metric tons) that free-trade prices were higher than the government's collection price. However, the director of Eleourgiki (Olive Growers Cooperative Organization) expects the 1961-62 collection to amount to between 20,000 and 30,000 metric tons.

Eligibility to sell at the collection price of 16.50 drachmas per kilogram is limited to owners of not more than 400 trees. Growers of 50 to 200 trees may sell up to 400 kilograms at the collection price; those owning 201 to 400 trees may sell up to 500 kilograms. It is assumed that owners of less than 50 trees will use all the oil they produce.

Collection prices set for 5-percent acidity oil, and the quantities collected, were as follows during the past 10 years:

Marketing year	Production	Collection price		Volume collected
		Drachmas	U.S. cents	
	Metric tons	per kg.	per pound	Metric tons
1951-52.....	140,000	8.60	13.0	30,390
1953-54.....	158,000	10.75	16.2	2,339
1956-57..... ^{1/}	143,585	^{2/}	^{2/}	5,155
1957-58..... ^{1/}	168,288	14.00	21.2	6,471
1959-60..... ^{1/}	159,636	12.50	18.9	973
1960-61..... ^{1/}	70,000	16.50	24.9	^{3/}

^{1/} Production figures published by the Foreign Agricultural Service last April for 1956-57 through 1960-61 were, respectively (in 1,000 short tons): 158.3; 180.4; 175.9; and 83 (preliminary).

^{2/} Two collection prices were set: for Crete--15.90 drachmas per kilogram (24.0 cents per pound); for Lesvos--16.60 drachmas per kilograms (25.1 cents).

^{3/} Negligible.

DENMARK BANS FEED GRAIN IMPORTS

Denmark has placed an embargo on feed grain imports to increase use of domestic grains and raise market prices to the minima fixed by the government for imported feed grains.

Danish traders sell imported feed grains on the domestic markets upon the basis of these minimum prices. The government collects from them import fees equal to the differences between these minima and the respective lower world market prices.

The purpose of these minimum prices and the fees is to make feed grains more expensive in Denmark and thus prevent domestic overproduction of pork. However, for some time the market prices of domestic feed grains have been considerably below the respective minima for imported grains.

The principal reason for the latter development is marketing of relatively large quantities of feed grains by Danish farmers after the 1961 harvest, owing to lack of storage space and need for cash. Another reason is the low quality of large quantities of 1961-crop domestic feed grains due to a rainy harvest.

The government has announced that the embargo will end when the market prices of domestic barley and rye for feeding purposes reach the fixed minima for similar imported grains. As prices for domestic feed grains have been rising, the embargo is expected to be of short duration.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS reports weekly on foreign crop and livestock production, consumption, prices, supplies, and trade. It is distributed free to persons in the United States who request it. If you no longer need this publication, please tear off the name-and-address imprint, write "Drop" on it, and send it to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5922, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business